

The Emporia News.

J. STOTLER, : : Proprietor and Editor.

EMPORIA:

Saturday, : : : : : August 20, 1859.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.
MARCUS J. PARROTT.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of Kansas are requested to choose delegates to meet in State Convention, in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the 12 day of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Member of Congress, and to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention. The following shall be the basis of representation to said Convention:

Doniphan county, 4 delegates; Atchison, 5; Brown, 1; Nemaha, 1; Marshall and Washington, 1; Clay, 1; Riley, 2; Pawnee, 1; Dickinson, 1; Davis, 1; Wagoner, 1; Shawnee, 4; Jackson, 1; Jefferson, 3; Leavenworth, 9; Douglas, 7; Johnson, 3; Wyandotte, 3; Lykins, 3; Linn, 3; Bourbon, 3; Allen, 2; Anderson, 2; Franklin, 2; Woodson, 1; Madison, 1; Coffey, 3; Orego, 1; Breckenridge, 2; Morris, 1; Chase and Butler, 1; Arapahoe, 1.

Each delegate attending the Convention must bring his credentials with him.

S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman Central Committee.
A. O. WILDER, Secretary.

Republicans do You Hear That?

Judge Johnson stated in his speech at Topeka last Thursday, that if the Republicans carried the election in Kansas this fall for Delegate to Congress, they would carry the Presidential Election! But that if the Democracy succeeded the Republican party was dead! That is the idea. It is not for Kansas alone that the fight is waged, but for the Nation. The triumph of Freedom in Kansas will make its victory in the national contest of 1860 all but sure. If Kansas falters, the whole Republican phalanx will feel the repulse, and abate somewhat of heart and hope. But if she triumphs the shouts of rejoicing will resound from every valley and hill top, from Maine to Oregon!

On the other hand, if Black Democracy should achieve a triumph in Kansas it would gain a new lease of life from our endorsement, and acquire new power to perpetrate mischief. New Slave-ships would be fitted out for the traffic of blood—new plots concocted for the annexation of Cuba; new filibustering raids upon Nicaragua and Mexico—new bargains of corruption in Live Oak and Ebony, Coal agencies, Mule contracts, and Steam Engines—fresh demand for "Old Line Whigs" and "African Stock," fresh inroads of Slavery upon Free Soil, and the rights and interests of Free Labor.

"While pool on peels the fenshish laugh
Rings round and round through hell."

"More African Stock!"

Such is the cry that now swells upon every breeze that comes up to us from the Sunny South. With "more African stock" they would have been victors in Kansas. For the want of more African stock they were vanquished. It is impossible to make more Slave States without more Slaves! Hence they demand the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, and the repeal of all laws forbidding it. They refuse to enforce the laws against Slave Trades though the proofs are as plain as the sun at noon-day. Cargo after cargo of negroes direct from Africa are now being landed on the Southern Coast to swell the black tide of human misery and degradation. The New York Herald even declares that to be the case, and from facts derived from most reliable sources of information asserts that not less than sixty cargoes of Slaves have been landed and sold in the South within the last three years, and that twelve more ships freighted with groaning and suffering human beings were daily expected to discharge their cargoes upon our shores! What is the pre-Administration doing to prevent it? Nothing, emphatically nothing!

The whole force of the army and navy were put in requisition to capture and return one poor runaway negro from Boston to the house of bondage. The whole power of the Government was used to fine and imprison the men of Oberlin who assisted a man illegally arrested to escape from his captors and regain his freedom. The strong arm of power and the glistening bayonets and sabres of infantry and dragoons were used to crush the people of Kansas under the heel of Missouri invaders! And for all this the ready reason is—"the laws must be enforced!" "We are sworn to enforce the laws." But when those laws interfere with the expressed determination of the South to acquire "more African stock" they become a dead letter, and scarcely a pretence is made of attempting to enforce them. The reason is too obvious to escape the blindest. The Administration owes its existence to the Democratic party, whose head and body is in the South while only the tail of the monster extends into the North and the feet of millions of Freemen are grinding it into the dust. But as Mr. Parrott, in his speech at Lawrence truly said "Democracy is Slavery and Slavery is Democracy." Hence when the South speaks for Slavery and demands "more African stock" the submissive minions of Democracy mishear in the approved formula of the Mussulman—"to hear is to obey."

General Lane and Judge Conway made speeches in favor of the adoption of the Wyandott Constitution, at Leavenworth, on the evening of the 15th inst.

The first Gun from the Pacific.

The election in the new State of Oregon came off on the 27th of June, and we learn from a letter published in the Missouri Democrat of the 9th inst., received by the Overland Mail that it resulted most unexpectedly in the overthrow of the Black Democracy, and the election of David Logan Republican, to Congress, by a majority of 261! allowing for Stout, (the Democratic Candidate) a large number of bogus votes cast, a la Oxford and Kickapoo. A new Legislature was chosen at the same time, which will elect two United States Senators, in place of Joe Lane and Delusion Smith—Smith's term having already expired, and Lane's expiring in 1861.

We have no returns showing the political character of the Legislature, but from the fact that Lane and Smith identified their cause with that of Stout, we judge the hope that they have shared his overthrow. At any rate the Republicans of Oregon have made an auspicious beginning, and given an impulse to the Republican ball which will be felt throughout the continent.

The news from California is of the most encouraging description. Broderick is in the field, and

"Each blast upon his bugle horn
Is worth a thousand men!"

There is reason to believe that McKibben (Anti Lecompton) and Col. E. D. Baker, (Republican) will be elected to Congress. The Election takes place September 1st.

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention which assembled at Topeka on Wednesday last, the 17th inst., put in nomination S. W. Johnson, of Leavenworth City, as their candidate for Delegate to Congress in opposition to Mr. Parrott.

Mr. Johnson is a man about thirty-five years of age, a native of Kentucky, and came to Kansas in 1855, as one of Pierce's Judges, but was shortly after removed on the charge of speculating in half-breed Kaw land. He is a Buchanan Democrat of the strictest sect—Kansas policy, Dred Scott Decision and all. His nomination was a triumph of the old Border Ruffian men of the Democracy—who in fact controlled the whole thing. They knocked "popular sovereignty," higher than a kite.

Judge Johnson is, perhaps the most talented and fluent speaker the Kansas Democracy can boast of. He will stump the Territory in company with Mr. Parrott, and between them the political issues now dividing the people of Kansas and the whole country will doubtless be clearly discussed.

In Judge Johnson Mr. Parrott has a "foeman worthy his steel." The battle is between Republicanism and Democracy, fair and square. There can be no dodging or equivocation—no cry of Free State to add new distractions to the canvass.

We do not in the least fear the result. We know that the Democrats will make a hard fight—that they will fight as men do whose very existence is at stake. But Republican principles are so firmly "grounded into" the great mass of the people of Kansas, that they will not forsake them at a time when their devotion and effect is most needed. A triumph for Republicanism in November next is sure.

Death of Horace Mann.

Horace Mann died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on the 21st inst. In his death says the N. Y. Tribune, one of the greatest, best and ablest men of the country has passed away. He was born in Massachusetts about 1796—was a graduate of Brown University, and if we are not mistaken, was bred to the law, and was afterwards a teacher. About 1840 he was chosen by the Government of Massachusetts to fill the newly-created office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in that capacity earned for himself a most honorable reputation. The high character of the schools of Massachusetts at the present day is, in a great measure, due to the comprehensive spirit, the wearless industry, and the eloquence which he brought to the discharge of his duties. In 1847, he was elected to Congress from the 3d District of Massachusetts, which chose him to occupy the seat just before filled by John Quincy Adams. Of that eminent champion of Freedom Mr. Mann was no unworthy successor. He left Congress to take charge of the Antioch College as President, and died at his post.

Daily Evening Dispatch is the title of a spicy, well-conducted little daily just started in Leavenworth city, by Josiah L. Hinton. It bids fair to become one of the permanent institutions of that city. We wish it success.

James Buchanan has written a letter to a friend in Pittsburgh, in which he states positively that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for reelection to the Presidency. "Sour grapes," etc.

The majority in favor of the new Constitution in Southern Kansas will be overwhelming. We have not heard of a half dozen men in this whole region of country, who are going against it.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "There is positive information here that Mr. Hunter will carry all the Virginia delegates, and will probably be the nominee at Charleston."

The construction of the Washington National Monument after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed.

Wheat is selling for one dollar per bushel at Topeka.

The Democratic Nomination.

The Topeka Democratic Convention, was well attended, there being ninety-three delegates present, representing all the organized counties of the Territory, with the exceptions of Breckenridge, Madison, Chase, Butler, Hunter, Brown, Nemaha, Dickinson and Arapahoe. Ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon was chosen permanent President. This was the first significant step that indicated the relentless pro-slavery and Border Ruffian character of the Convention.

The vote for Delegate, was taken viva voce. On the fourth trial the vote stood as follows: S. W. Johnson 47; J. A. Halderman, 27; A. C. Davis, 19. Johnson having a majority of all the votes cast was, on motion, declared unanimously nominated.

There was considerable enthusiasm manifested at the result, and on Judge Johnson's appearing on the stand he was greeted with three rousing cheers. He made a braggart speech, threatening the Republicans with scalping, &c., and promising the Democracy a triumph in November. It was amusing to see the greenies "suck it." Halderman made a speech of the same tenor, and said that next fall the Democrats would "drive the Black Republicans into the hole, and then drive the hole in after them." Such a "hit" could not fail to raise Democratic "thunder," and it was greeted with cheers and noise generally.

In the evening the Convention assembled to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The first resolution contained a distinct and unequivocal indorsement of "Popular Sovereignty." The others were devoted to anathematizing the Wyandott Constitution, and the two years amendment to the Massachusetts Constitution. The "Popular sovereignty" resolution came first under consideration, and it was ignominiously thrust under the table, and an endorsement of the Tecumseh platform adopted in its stead. Poor abused Popular Sovereignty, had scarce a defender in the whole Convention, while Shannon, Perkins, and others thundered indignantly against it. Of course it went down. The Kansas Democracy never intended to acknowledge the right of the people of a Territory to abolish slavery. They are too well ground in the faith of Saint Buchanan to admit such a heresy into their platform. So it was "squashed." Two other resolutions denunciatory of the Wyandott Constitution, and the position assumed by the people of Massachusetts on the naturalization question, were then passed, and, after speeches from McDowell of Leavenworth and others, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

While at Leavenworth recently, looking around among her institutions, we stepped into the new Foundry and Machine shop of Maison, Willson & Co., on Choctaw street, and were shown over the establishment by the gentlemanly proprietors. It is one of the largest Foundries in the western country, and the work turned out is fully equal to work done in the Eastern cities. Among other things that attracted our attention was the new steam engine manufactured by these gentlemen—the first ever made in the Territory. We saw it in operation and must say it works admirably. One of the reasons why persons in the interior should buy this engine is that it weighs one thousand pounds less than the old fashioned engines of the same power. We also noticed that they were manufacturing a superior machine for crushing the Chinese sugar cane. If any person or persons in this section intend buying a sugar mill this fall we advise them to give this establishment a call. One of the members of the firm—Mr. Phillip Estes—is a practical machinist, for several years the sole manager of the Pinta Foundry, of Johnson & Emerson, Alton, Ill., and is well known all over the West.

Maison, Willson & Co., manufacture and repair all kinds of steam engines, sugar, saw and grist mills, sheet iron and copper work, and we take pleasure in recommending them to the public.

McCarty of the Border Star don't like the idea of establishing a Free State paper in Missouri. He comes down on the Free State Republican, a new "abolition paper," as he terms it, that has just been started in Kansas City. Take it cool Mr. McCarty. It is the best thing that can be done for Missouri, and you may live to see them established all around you, in every city and village in the State. Go slow Mr. McCarty.

There are large numbers of emigrants passing through this place every day. Some are moving to the westward with the intention of settling on the Marimont, Neosho, and Verdigris rivers. Others are traveling towards Texas, and a very few to southwest Missouri and Arkansas.

There has been no Pike's Peak emigration passing through since the first of June. —Fort Scott Democrat.

At the recent election in St. Louis on August 4th, the Republicans again carried the day by a decisive victory. The entire Republican county ticket was elected except Clark of the Criminal Court.

On the same day a vote for or against selling liquor on the Sabbath, was carried against the selling, by a large and decisive majority.

The weather in California has been intensely hot and dry the thermometer standing, some days, 118° in the shade. In the county of Santa Barbara, a terrible sirocco prevailed, on the 17th of June, forcing the people to shut themselves in doors, killing animals, and literally roasting the fruit on the trees. The thermometer indicated 133° in the wind.

The assessor of Kansas City gave that town a population of 7,183 on the 1st of May last.

Railroad Meeting.

We have splendid mail arrangements in Southern Kansas. Below we publish the proceedings of a Railroad meeting held at Burlington, on the 21st of July, and which have actually come through from that place, a distance of thirty miles, in a few days less than a month!

BURLINGTON, K. T. July 28th, 1859.
EDITOR EMPORIA NEWS.—Dear Sir: In accordance with notice previously given a large number of the citizens from different parts of the Neosho Valley, convened at Burlington, Coffey county, on the 21st of July, to complete the organization of a Railroad Company for the Neosho Valley.—James Gibbs, Esq., of Iowa and J. B. Chapman Esq., were present to add to the importance of the occasion, and make the speeches.

After the formation and adoption of a suitable Constitution, the books were opened for subscription of stock, when the people showed by their liberal subscriptions, the confidence they felt in the early completion of a Railroad through the fertile Valley of the Neosho.

By the Constitution the construction of the road is governed by a President and a Board of thirteen directors, all of which were elected until the 1st annual meeting the 23d of August.

Said Board was organized under the title of the Fort Smith and Fort Riley R. R. Co. It commences at La Bette on the Southern boundary line of Kansas Territory, running up the South side of the Neosho River so as to connect with the Fort Smith Railroad of Arkansas; thence up the Valley of the Neosho River to Council Grove; thence across to Fort Riley a distance of 155 miles.

The books will soon be presented to the citizens along the whole length of the route and it is expected that when they compare their interests with the importance of an outlet to the Sea board on the south, they will back their names with a good round subscription.

The Directors of the said company are notified to be present at the general office of the Company, at Burlington, on the 23d day of August next, for the election of Directors for the succeeding year.

Respectfully yours,
J. B. CHAPMAN,
President of the Co.
F. A. HITCHER, Secretary.

Interesting from the Mines.

We had a visit, yesterday, says the Leavenworth Times of the 13th inst., from Mr. H. Bates, who has just arrived from the mines. Mr. B. is an exceedingly pleasant and intelligent gentleman in whom the most implicit confidence can be placed. He is originally from New York, (near Utica) and has spent seven years in California.

He has been in the Kansas mines about seven months, and could easily have obtained \$40,000 for his interests. Mr. Bates had specimens with him of the gold that had been obtained. These specimens were worth about \$500.

He reports continued discoveries of new leads, and pronounces the region the richest in the world, and there is gold enough there to make the whole country rich.

Miners are making \$50 to \$100 a day to the man, all through the new region, which extends over an area of fifty miles square.

Rich quartz has been taken out at the depth of fifty feet and there is no end to the extent or productiveness of the precious metal.

Mr. Bates reports that the mountain fever was prevailing to some extent in the diggings and that fifteen persons had died in the locality adjacent to his claim.

We would be almost afraid to give the truth concerning the mines as it would excite distrust. In fact the truth seems almost too good to be true.

Mr. Bates informs us that the miners are afraid to ship their dust, and says that if any express line or banking house possessed their confidence the gold would come in to Leavenworth by the hundred thousand.

Mr. Bates came in with Samuel Leonard and Frank Edwards. They brought in some fifteen pounds of gold. It is their intention to purchase some steam quartz-crushing machines and return as soon as possible.

Mr. Bates thinks the gold region, in its half-explored condition, is capable of supporting a population of 500,000, and believes the developments of the next three months will startle the world.

We cannot but congratulate the country at large on this gratifying intelligence. The building up of a great and prosperous State is the base of the Rocky Mountains will not only conduce to the prosperity of Kansas but enlarge the welfare and well-being of the whole Union.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, speaking of the organization of the next House, says: "The Republicans are gaining confidence in their ability to elect the Speaker and Clerk. Messrs. Sherman and Corwin of Ohio, and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, are the most prominent candidates for Speaker, and Mr. Wm. Schouler of Massachusetts, Mr. Underwood, Whig member for Kentucky in the last House, and Col. Forney of Philadelphia, are the leading competitors for the Clerkship."

RETURNED MINERS.—Mr. Ingham, of Topeka, and several others returned from a trip to the Gold Mines on Saturday evening last. Mr. Ingham brought a few specimens of the metal back, but is of opinion that the mines will not pay as well as staying at home with one's wife, when the sweets and comforts of home are necessary to the enjoyment of married men, and we dare say, the returned husband will be duly appreciated by an anxious and affectionate wife.—Topeka Tribune.

The fall emigration is already beginning. The teams of the mover are now wending their way over every road in Kansas, and the white tent of the pioneer everywhere gleams in the morning sunshine. Most of them are intelligent and noble-hearted men. "High-minded men—men who their duty know, But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them."

Welcome to them all! A double welcome to the stout arms of the sturdy yeoman who are so rapidly converting this beautiful Territory into the very garden of God!—Lawrence Republican.

The exemption of the city of New Orleans from the yellow fever this year thus far, it is believed, is due to the long continued overflow of the Mississippi river.

A Thief Arrested.

We clip the following, which will be read with interest by the people of this region of country, from the Bates county (Mo.) Standard. The thief here alluded to is doubtless the same one who stole the horses and carriage of Mr. Stephen G. Elliott, of Fremont, sometime since. If he should ever visit this section of country again we commend him to the tender mercies of our "Horse Thief Detecting Company."

On last Tuesday night (26th July,) there were a pair of boots, an over coat and a pair of pants taken from the Boarding House of O. P. Fulton, in this place—the next day there were men sent out in different directions, in pursuit of the thief. Mr. Joseph Turner, in company with some of the citizens of Pappinville, arrested a suspicious "gentleman" across the river in Vernon County, in whose possession the stolen goods were found. They took him to Pappinville, where he made a confession—stating that he belonged to a band of Thirty Thieves, and he gave his own name as JOHN GILPIN ELLIOTT, that he was formerly from Green county, Mo., but had been to New Mexico, and since he returned, he had been living in Waterloo, Kansas; he gave the names of seventeen of his confederates; but lest he may have intended to injure good men, we have thought proper not to publish their names.

He gives a description of seventeen horses that he says, were stolen in Jackson and Cass counties—we give that list below, so that, if true, the owners may have a chance to recover their property. The following is that portion of his confession that we think proper to publish:

He says, he is acquainted with the fact of seventeen horses having been stolen in Cass and Jackson counties, viz:

Two deep bay mares, stolen south of Independence, by some of the clan, the mares having short tails. One bay horse, black stripe along his back, and striped legs, branded with double "O" on his left shoulder, taken near Independence, same night as the above. One dark chestnut sorrel horse, with a blaze on his face, running down to his lip, white spot on his left shoulder. One light sorrel mare, three white feet, left fore foot cracked or split. One sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, some saddle marks on his back. The above six horses were stolen on the same night, south of Independence. One lame claybank mare, black mane and tail, white star on the forehead. One old grey mare. One chestnut sorrel mare. One roan horse, two fore feet white, and blaze on his face, the last described four horses were also stolen in Jackson county, on or about the 2nd of July last. One dark bay mare and yearling colt, the mare has three white feet, the colt has a star on his face. One large bay horse, two white feet, having a white stripe around his neck, caused by a rope. One small bay mare, with long mane and tail. One roan pony, roached and bobbed, hind feet white, some saddle marks. One chestnut sorrel mare, round bodied, blazed on her face, heavy mane and tail. One small bay mare. The last described seven animals were stolen about the 19th of July, near Harrisonville, in Cass county. They were sold near Waterloo, in Breckenridge county, K. T., on a creek called 142.

The mare and colt described, belonged to Mr. Fleming near Harrisonville.

He states that the above horses were disposed of, in Breckenridge county, K. T. We hope that honest men, in this and other counties will loan their assistance, in ferreting out the thieves, and restoring the stolen property.

We can, we must, stop this thieving, that is now being carried on so extensively in our country.

This man, (Elliott,) says he met with a man in our town, who gave him the "sign of recognition" among the band, whose name was Box; Box had been to work for some time about town—and was rather suspicious—he states that Box included him to steal the articles, and that Box had a stolen animal hidden out, and that they left there together—there are several men now in pursuit of Box, and we hope will return with him.

Elliott was tried and refused, before the Justice, to make any statement in regard to the stolen goods, whatever. He had able counsel; but the case was so clear that the court did not hesitate in its decision—he was committed. Bail required, \$500, and not being able to give it, was sent to Henry County Jail.

"DEMOCRATIC" LOYALTY TO THE UNION.

The sham Democrats of the present day, if we are to believe their own declarations, are of all men the conservators of "the Union," at least, that is their Northern dodge. They glory in being "national" and in having their party both North and South of the line dividing the Free from the Slave States. They are the "great national party of the Union," they boast. The Northern wing has a singular union-loving, union-saving brother in the South as will be seen by the following remarks of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial: "It is probably true that the Mississippi State Convention have instructed their delegates to the Charleston Convention to withdraw unless they succeed in engrafting upon the platform the repeal of all laws against the African Slave Trade, and the enactment by Congress of laws for the protection of slave property in the Territories. The South Carolina delegation will follow them. The next movement in the programme is to call a Convention of disaffected Southern States to meet on the 10th of November, to induce as many States as will co-operate to withdraw from it." It is with such "Democrats" that the Northern dough-faced, national Unionists have got to act in 1860.—Concord (N. H.) Independent Democrat.

The Democrat papers and the Herald of Freedom signified their intention to oppose the ratification of the Constitution, before the Convention was fairly at work, and before it was known what features the instrument would contain. It was enough for them, to know that the Republicans had a large majority in the Convention.—White Cloud Chief.

THE NUMBER INCREASES.—It is astonishing to see the number of new buildings that are now in process of erection in Topeka. There is a constant demand for brick, lime, &c., for building purposes. No less than seventy new houses will be enclosed before the cold weather of old December reaches us.—Topeka Tribune.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

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TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of Merchants throughout the Territory, being confident that we can hold out inducements to make it to your interest to give us your custom. Our fall stock will be ready for inspection by the

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